1. The earliest types of evidence included bones from 2.3 million years ago as well as preserved footprints. Archeologists can examine the size of skulls from millions of years ago to determine that over time, humans brains were growing and developing. Archeologists have also found human remains, such as bones, scattered around Eurasia. These bones can be dated back to help understand when humans truly began to roam the earth. Lastly, archeologists were able to find footprints which were preserved in volcanic ash from 3.5 million years ago. These footprints were significant in determining that the earliest forms of human species had the trait of bipedalism, meaning they walked on two feet.

2. The Neolithic revolution brought many new advancements to the human species. One advancement was the impact on population. As humans began developing new techniques in farming, they were able to create surpluses of food, which then led to the ability to sustain more populated areas. As a result, population slowly began to increase within societies. A social impact from the neolithic revolution was the idea of patriarchy, and the separation of equality within gender. Men began to have more power and responsibility over women. Thus, politically, group or societies began to have people who were “in charge” of daily duties. The people in charge were generally men, due to the fact that they had a patriarchal society. Economically, humans began farming and domesticating animals to receive their food rather than hunting and gathering. This was different in agricultural societies than pastoral societies because those living in areas where farming was very difficult relied more significantly on their animals. These societies relied more on the milk, meat, and blood of animals rather than crops and animals in agricultural societies.

3. Civilizations began to develop all over the world simultaneously. Though, many scientists and archaeologists disagree on how civilization started, it is concluded that civilization has its roots in the agricultural revolution. Civilizations are characterized in many ways, including a diverse populations, hierarchies of class and gender, patriarchy, and distinguished cities and states. Civilizations grew more complex as they began to domesticate crops and animals, thus increasing their population. As population increased, there was more of a need for power and hierarchies within societies. These ideas of hierarchies then created more complex societies where wealth was in the hands of very few people. Humans also began to use new ideas such as irrigation and plows. These new advancements then led to the specialization of labor, where you had a specific job. This then added to the idea of hierarchy based on what kind of labor you endured.